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*June 1st.*

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Twenty-one members present.

Prof. Cope exhibited some specimens of extinct reptiles of interest. One of these was the cranium, minus a portion of the muzzle of a gavial, from the New Jersey Green Sand, previously described under the name of *Thoracosaurus brevispinus*, but which this specimen demonstrated to belong to another genus, since it did not present the lachrymal foramina of the former. He applied the name *Holops* to it, and stated that he had evidence that *Crocodylus tenebrosus* Leidy, and probably *C. obscurus* L., also belonged to it.

He also exhibited drawings with measurements of portions of the limbs of a very large Dinosaur, in the collection of Dr. Samuel Lockwood, of Keyport, Monmouth County, N. J. It was discovered by this gentleman in the lower cretaceous clays on the shores of Raritan Bay. It consisted of the extremity of the tibia with astragalus and fibula. He said it indicated the second genus of his suborder Symphyopoda, and was thus allied to *Compsognathus*, differing in the remaining indication of suture between astragalus and tibia, which disappeared in *Compsognathus*. The astragalus thus entirely ankylosed was also confluent with the calcaneum, forming a continuous condyloid surface for the tibia. In an anterior projection externally, the extremity of the fibula reposed by a condyloid extremity, the shaft lapping over the outline of the tibia. This demonstrated what he had already stated, that the fibulæ of *Iguanodon* and *Hadrosaurus* had been reversed. The length of the fragment was sixteen inches, the fractured section was a transverse oval, the medullary cavity nearly filled with cancellous tissue. The transverse width of the extremity 12 in.; oblique diameter 14 in. This form he called *Ornithotarsus immanis*, and placed it between *Hadrosaurus* and *Compsognathus*.

He made some observations on a fine fragment of the muzzle of a large Mosasauroid, which pertained to a cranium of near five feet in length. The pterygoid bones were separated from each other, and support nine teeth. A peculiarity of physiognomy was produced by the cylindric prolongation of the premaxillary bone beyond the teeth, and a similar flat prolongation of the extremity of the dentary. He referred the species to *Macrosaurus* Owen, under the name of *M. proreger*. The specimen he stated belonged to Prof. Agassiz, who obtained it from Western Kansas, probably from the No. 3 of the Upper Cretaceous of Hayden.

The following paper was presented for publication:

"Description of new Carboniferous Fossils from the United States." By F. B. Meek and A. H. Worthen.

Mr. Jeanes having resigned his position as Auditor, on motion, Dr. Bridges was nominated and elected to fill the vacancy.

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*June 8th.*

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Twenty-seven members present.

The following paper was presented for publication:

"On the production of Bractææ in *Larix*." By Thos. Meehan.

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*June 15th.*

PROF. FRAZER in the Chair.

Twenty-four members present.

1869.]